

## § 149.680

(b) For an unmanned deepwater port, the vessel master must provide a working public address system on a vessel while it is moored or otherwise connected to the deepwater port.

[USCG-1998-3884, 71 FR 57651, Sept. 29, 2006, as amended by USCG-2013-0397, 78 FR 39180, July 1, 2013]

### MEDICAL TREATMENT ROOMS

#### § 149.680 What are the requirements for medical treatment rooms?

Each deepwater port with sleeping spaces for 12 or more persons, including persons in accommodation modules, must have a medical treatment room that has—

- (a) A sign at the entrance designating it as a medical treatment room;
- (b) An entrance that is wide enough and arranged to readily admit a person on a stretcher;
- (c) A single berth or examination table that is accessible from both sides; and
- (d) A washbasin located in the room.

[USCG-1998-3884, 71 FR 57651, Sept. 29, 2006, as amended by USCG-2013-0397, 78 FR 39180, July 1, 2013]

#### § 149.685 May a medical treatment room be used for other purposes?

A medical treatment room may be used as a sleeping space if the room meets the requirements of this subpart for both medical treatment rooms and sleeping spaces. It may also be used as an office. However, when used for medical purposes, the room may not be used as a sleeping space or office.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### § 149.690 What are the requirements for means of escape, personnel landings, guardrails, similar devices, and for noise limits?

Each deepwater port must comply with the requirements for means of escape, personnel landings, guardrails and similar devices, and noise limits as outlined in §§ 149.691 through 149.699 of this part.

[USCG-1998-3884, 71 FR 57651, Sept. 29, 2006, as amended by USCG-2013-0397, 78 FR 39180, July 1, 2013]

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### MEANS OF ESCAPE

#### § 149.691 What means of escape are required?

(a) Each deepwater port must have both primary and secondary means of escape. Each of these means must either:

- (1) Comply with 46 CFR 108.151; or
- (2) Be designed and installed in compliance with a national consensus standard, as that term is defined in 29 CFR 1910.2, for use in evacuating the deepwater port.

(b) A primary means of escape consists of a fixed stairway or a fixed ladder, constructed of steel.

(c) A secondary means of escape consists of either:

- (1) A fixed stairway or a fixed ladder, constructed of steel; or
- (2) A marine evacuation system, a portable flexible ladder, a knotted manrope, or a similar device determined by the Sector Commander, or MSU Commander with COTP and OCM authority to provide an equivalent or better means of escape.

[USCG-1998-3884, 71 FR 57651, Sept. 29, 2006, as amended by USCG-2013-0397, 78 FR 39180, July 1, 2013]

#### § 149.692 Where must they be located?

(a) Each means of escape must be easily accessible to personnel for rapidly evacuating the deepwater port.

(b) When two or more means of escape are installed, at least two must be located as nearly diagonally opposite each other as practicable.

(c) When the floor area of any of the following spaces contains 300 square feet or more, the space must have at least two exits as widely separated from each other as possible:

- (1) Each accommodation space; and
- (2) Each space that is used on a regular basis, such as a control room, machinery room, storeroom, or other space where personnel could be trapped in an emergency.

(d) On a manned deepwater port, each structural appendage that is not occupied continuously, and that does not contain living quarters, workshops, offices, or other manned spaces must have at least one primary means of escape. The Sector Commander, or MSU